Part B

LEAD AGENCY/BUREAU AND/OR SUBCOMMITTEE/WORKING GROUP REPORT (Agencies with Lead Responsibilities Assigned under Circular A-16 in Appendix E - http://www.fgdc.gov/publications/a16final.html#appendixe) (Please provide a separate report for each activity for which you have the lead)

1. Program/Activity Name: National Digital Orthophoto Program (NDOP)
Dave Roberts, U.S. Geological Survey

2. What are the specific federal programs this data supports?

The National Map (USGS)
National Orthoimagery Program (USGS)
National Resources Inventory (NRCS)
National Soil Surveys (NRCS)
USDA Crop Compliance Program (FSA)
National Agricultural Imagery Program (FSA)
National Forest Mapping Program (USFS)
National Land Management Program (BLM)
Flood Mapping Program (FEMA)
TIGER Modernization Effort (USCB)
Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (NIMA)

3. Uses of Data: How does your data benefit customers and support agency missions?

The major USGS application of orthoimagery is the maintenance of 1:24,000-scale maps and data through digital revision products. Orthoimagery comprise an essential geographic information system (GIS) data layer that Federal agencies and State agencies represented by the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) use to automate and support geographic applications. Orthoimagery is the base map layer for building a nationwide digital soil survey for NRCS, managing conservation and other agricultural programs for NRCS and FSA to the detailed level of farm-field boundaries, and developing land use/land cover and other natural resource data for shared use by USDA agencies. The USFS is responsible for maintaining orthoimagery for about 20% of the Nation over national forests. Orthoimagery is also the default base map for the National Flood Insurance Program of FEMA and the National Land Management Program of BLM. The USCB uses orthoimagery to correct TIGER line files in their modernization program. High-resolution orthoimagery is used in the Homeland Security Infrastructure Program of NIMA with Federal, State, and local resources to monitor security issues at major national events.

4. Charter/Plan: Do you have a current charter or plan for collection? If so - please describe (include how recently the charter/plan was implemented and whether it is in need of update).

The NDOP was originally chartered in 1993; the Charter was revised and updated in 2000. The NDOP Project Coordination Subcommittee implements annual plans for imagery acquisition and orthoimagery production based on Federal funding levels and partnership opportunities with States. An MOU between USGS, NIMA, and the FGDC encourages partnerships with local sources of orthoimagery.

5. Performance Measures: Does your agency have performance measures for your data theme? If so, please list the measures and whether you achieved your goals.

All USGS performance measures are provided in the FY 2004 Annual Performance and Accountability Report (http://www.doi.gov/pfm/burrept.html).

6. Metadata Status: Is metadata discoverable and served through the NSDI Clearinghouse? What percentage of this theme's data has metadata and is in a Clearinghouse node?

USGS orthoimagery dataset level metadata is discoverable and served through a NSDI Clearinghouse node (http://nsdi.usgs.gov/wais/maps/doqmet.HTML). Metadata is available for 100% of USGS orthoimagery, via the USGS Clearinghouse node (http://mapping.usgs.gov/nsdi/).

7. Standards: What is the status of this theme's data, process, transfer, and classification standards?

Standards for USGS orthoimagery are described in *Standards for Digital Orthophotos* available online at (http://rockyweb.cr.usgs.gov/nmpstds/doqstds.html). These standards include data, process and transfer standards (classification standards are not applicable to orthoimagery). Digital orthoimagery data standards are also described in a FGDC adopted standard, *Content Standard for Digital Orthoimagery*, FGDC-STD-008-1999. The USGS leads the development of the Geospatial One-Stop Digital Orthoimagery standards activity.

8. Progress: List FY 2004 activities/progress to date (quantify where possible).

First-time coverage of 1-meter resolution orthoimagery over the conterminous U.S. is 99% completed with 1% in production. USDA annually updates orthoimagery over large portions of the nation's agricultural lands. Orthoimagery for individual States are maintained through USGS partnerships with States and other entities. Partnerships with State and local high-resolution orthoimagery programs (less than 1-meter resolution) are improving the availability of local orthoimagery over urban areas of the Nation. One-meter State orthoimagery and high-resolution urban area orthoimagery on the TerraServer, and high-resolution urban area orthoimagery on the Seamless Server are made available to the public via *The National Map* Catalog. These theme data are accessible via the Geospatial One-Stop Portal (www.geodata.gov) and *The National Map* Portal (www.nationalmap.usgs.gov).

9. Participation: List participating Federal agencies.

(See #'s 2 and 3, above).

10. Planned Activities: What are your planned activities for FY05?

11. Policy: Do you have a formal agency policy in place for full and open access or data sharing? Are you able to fulfill this policy and provide public access with your current agency financial resources as allocated or are you in pursuit of collaborative federal partnerships to support data access?

It is USGS and NDOP policy to produce only public domain orthoimagery data. The USGS acts as the default agency to archive and serve tiled and/or seamless orthoimagery data to cooperative partners and the public. Collaborative Federal, State, and local partnerships are being sought to support public access and web mapping services to national seamless distributed orthoimagery databases.

12. Are there areas or issues regarding lead responsibilities for spatial data themes that require attention, or lessons-learned that you would like to share with others? Please describe.

The USGS needs to continue to plan and implement the model for orthoimagery archives and public access that satisfies the requirements of *The National Map* and Geospatial One Stop. Because orthoimagery is a fundamental base layer for a multitude of applications across layers of government, collaborative long-term strategies are needed to most effectively fund hosting and maintenance of these large multi-terabyte datasets.